



# JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, July 25, 1850.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**JOSHUA DUNGAN,**  
OF BUCKS COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**HENRY W. SNYDER,**  
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**JOSEPH G. HENDERSON,**  
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

### The Storm.

After a week of two of hot and scorching weather, we were favored with a refreshing shower on Monday last week. Then for three days nearly every cloud dropped down more or less rain. On Thursday we had heavy and quickly succeeding falls of rain, which soaked the ground thoroughly. In the evening the wind shifted from the South to the South-east, and throughout the night blew a perfect hurricane, accompanied by a very heavy fall of rain. In this vicinity and throughout the county, the corn was blown down and some of it broken off, oats and grain leveled to the ground, and the wheat and rye ungathered in much the same condition. In various parts of the county trees were blown down, and branches broken off; apples, peaches, and other fruit, shaken off. In Stroudsburg several trees were destroyed. The Creeks were swollen to a fearful height, and in some places new channels were formed. The Bridge over the Pocono creek, at this place, has been considerably damaged,—the pier was undermined and nearly the whole of it was swept away. We have been informed that the Tobyhanna bridge was destroyed.

Considerable damage has been done to the Delaware Canal, but to what extent is not certainly known; the navigation will be interrupted for a fortnight at least. The loss which the Mauch Chunk Coal Company have sustained is heavy. The dam at Mauch Chunk, is reported to have been swept away. The Canal will not be repaired in less than a month.

### Taking the Census.

It is expected that, in the course of a few days, the Assistant Marshals of this County, will commence the arduous task of collecting the census statistics. To save time to the business men and farmers, and facilitate the labor of the officer, we would recommend that statements of the matters be written down and left at home, in order that the business may not be retarded by the absence of the "man of the house" when the official calls.

We trust nearly all our residents understand that this is an official duty, and that the Assistant Marshals are absolutely required to visit every house and obtain the number, ages, pursuits, &c. of every person on the very spot of his residence. Any such absurdity as undertaking to exclude the census-takers from the premises, or to refuse to answer the questions, is a violation of law, subjecting the offenders to a fine of \$30, while any wilfully incorrect answer is punishable as perjury.

### The New Administration.

On Friday, President Fillmore moved into the White House. On Saturday he sent into the Senate the names of his Cabinet, viz.  
Secretary of State—DANIEL WEBSTER, Massachusetts.  
Secretary of the Treasury—THOMAS CORWIN, Ohio.  
Secretary of the Interior—JAS. A. PEARCE, Maryland.  
Secretary of War—EDWARD BATES, Missouri.  
Secretary of the Navy—GEO. GRAHAM, North Carolina.  
Postmaster-General—A. A. HALL, New York.  
Attorney-General—J. J. CRITTENDEN, Kentucky.

They were all confirmed unanimously, except Mr. Corwin, who received a decided majority.—They are strong men in point of ability, and patriotism, and are entitled to the fullest confidence of the country.

The Remains of General Taylor will remain at Washington, and a Monument will be erected to his memory. A bill has already been introduced into Congress for that purpose, by Mr. Webster.

Election.—On Thursday last, JAMES M. PORTER, Esq. of Easton, was elected President of the Philadelphia and Wilkes-barre Telegraph Company, in the place of Geo. H. Hart, Esq., resigned.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.  
The Steamship America arrived at Halifax on Thursday.  
Cotton has advanced. Flour has also slightly advanced.  
Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 28th of June, by being thrown from his horse.  
The crops are promising.

### Four Days Later.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday morning, with news from Europe four days later. She made the shortest trip on record—ten days and fifteen hours from dock to dock.  
Cotton had advanced an eighth of a penny per pound; Corn sixpence to a shilling a quarter; Wheat four to six pence per bushel.

The funeral of Sir Robert Peel was attended by an immense concourse of people, and many of the most distinguished men of Europe.  
A young man, supposed insane, was arrested with a loaded pistol near the Elysee, in Paris, who confessed his intention to assassinate the President. The new electoral law reduced the number entitled to vote in Paris, from 224,000 to 74,000.

The Sussex Register, Newton, N. J. made its appearance last week in an entire new robe—a splendid dress of handsome type. The Register is an excellent paper, well edited, and deservedly well supported.

### A Furious Storm.

The Inquirer of Saturday says, the storm of Thursday afternoon and night, and Friday morning, was truly furious in and around Philadelphia. The rain descended in torrents at times, and the wind blew a hurricane the greater part of the night. Our public squares yesterday morning, presented a frightful appearance. Many of the smaller trees were levelled to the earth, while immense branches stripped from the larger, were strewn in all directions. Almost every private garden also suffered severely. We have similar accounts from the country aroundabout. In many cases, immense trees were torn up by the roots and dashed to the earth; chimneys were blown down, barns were unroofed and fences were prostrated. In the Burnt District of Philadelphia there were crashes of falling walls at intervals, during the whole night. The Robert Morris steamer, when within twenty miles of Cape May, was compelled to put back, and sought a harbor at Wilmington. The Kennebec, with over four hundred passengers, at 8 P. M. anchored off "Liston's," and put into Delaware City in the morning all safe: The gale on the Delaware was truly frightful.

The wharves along the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers have been overflowed, and the shipping has suffered considerably. A great many small craft have been either sunk, filled with water, broken to pieces, or driven from their moorings. Some of the brick yards in the suburbs of the city have been greatly damaged, and the telegraph wires on some of the lines are on the ground.—The steamboat and railroad lines have nearly all been disarranged, the Delaware has risen in height, and there is a furious freshet, threatening no little destruction to property, in the Schuylkill.

A high store at 205 Market street, recently burnt, was blown down, and in its fall crushed the adjoining book-store of J. B. Smith. Over eighty persons are usually at work in that store, and if the catastrophe had happened in the daytime many lives must have been destroyed. Many roofs and chimneys were blown down. A collier sunk opposite Bristol and a Schooner a little below.

Four men were drowned in a canal boat on the Schuylkill, and numbers of canal boats floated down the torrent, some with persons aboard.—Lumber, saw-logs, rails, &c. went down in abundance. The water had not been so high for eleven years.

Four men were drowned at Phoenixville, four at Conshehooken, and several persons at other points along the stream.

Bridges were washed away from streams emptying into the Schuylkill.

The water rose several feet above the Norris-town Railroad, so that the cars had to stop.  
At Reading, Pottsville, and other places on the Schuylkill, great damage was done. Many bridges over small streams were swept away, and one across the Schuylkill at Schuylkill Haven was destroyed. The people along the water in Reading had to move out of their houses. A canal lock near Phoenixville broke and did much damage.—The Schuylkill was never known higher.

The storm through New Jersey and New York was characterized by severity equal to what was experienced in Philadelphia. Particulars given are chiefly rumors, as the extent of damage had not been ascertained.

Along the coast south as far as Wilmington, N. C. the gale was severe.

It is supposed much damage was done to the shipping off the coast, but we have not yet found particulars in the papers.

SPEED OF THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The Express train on the Erie Railroad, on Saturday last, made the trip from Piermont to Jefferson, at the foot of Seneca Lake, a distance of 281 miles, in eight hours and twenty-six minutes. This is at the rate of 33 1/2 miles per hour, including stoppages. The speed, during a great portion of the time, must have been at the rate of 40 miles per hour.

### Remarkable Coincidence.

It is a singular fact that a majority of our Presidents have left the Chair of State during their 66th year:

Washington retired at 66	Jackson	70	
John Adams	66	Van Buren	59
Jefferson	66	Harrison	68
Madison	66	Polk	54
Monroe	66	Taylor	66
J. Q. Adams	62		

Had the second Adams been elected for a second term, he also would have been 66 on retiring.

### Report Contradicted.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens positively contradicts the statement that he and Mr. Toombs visited General Taylor during his illness to urge upon him a Southern course on the Slavery Question. Mr. Stephens says that neither he nor his colleague saw General Taylor during his illness; that the last interview he had with him was several days before he was taken sick, and that not the slightest or remotest allusion was made to the subject in question.

"Henrico," the correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, reasserts his former statement that Messrs. Toombs and Stephens called on President Taylor shortly before his death and used improper language towards him in connection with the Slavery question and the Galphin affair. He says their visit was on the 2d inst.

INCIDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.—It is stated that a gentleman named Harris, at the time of the late fire in Phila., was endeavoring to save an infant in the third story of a house as an explosion took place, when he was blown out of the window with the child in his arms and alighted upon the ground unhurt!

Five thousand men are now to work on the New York and Erie Railroad west of Corning, and it is expected to have it done to Hornesville, a distance of 135 miles this fall.

### To Preserve beef steak.

An exchange paper says that as the season is now at hand when meat cannot be kept for more than a day or two in a fresh state, it will be of no inconsiderable benefit to many to be informed that if fresh meat be rolled up in Indian corn meal it will keep fresh four or five days. The steak should be laid down in pieces from one to three pounds and each covered entirely with the meal.

No Women.—The Boston Post says that a great calamity has befallen this country. No Women are to be found in it—they are all gone—become extinct, and are succeeded by things called ladies.

### The Whig Candidates.

Below we give the letters of acceptance from Messrs. DUNGAN, SNYDER, and HENDERSON, the Whig candidates for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General, nominated by the late State Convention. The letters are brief, explicit and to the point, and testify of themselves the good taste and intelligence of the nominees:

BUCKS COUNTY, July 1st, 1850.

Gentlemen:—I have received your note communicating the fact of my having been selected by the Whig State Convention, as the Candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner.

I can assure you, gentlemen, I am exceedingly gratified with such an unexpected expression of confidence on the part of the distinguished representatives of the Whig party of Pennsylvania. I may claim to have deeply sympathized with my tax burdened fellow-citizens, and if the result of the election should enable me in some degree to facilitate the measures of relief which have been adopted by the administration, I shall be well rewarded for the anxiety consequent on assuming the duties of a position of great responsibility.—Whatever the event, the honor of the nomination alone which I accept with pride and pleasure—is far beyond my desert, and will be an additional incentive to do what I may in any station, public or private, to promote the public good.

Permit me, gentlemen, to express to you my thanks for the courteous style of your communication. I am, with sentiments of the highest respect, truly and obediently yours.

JOSHUA DUNGAN.

To J. B. Johnson, and others, Committee.

SELIUS GROVE, July 4th 1850.

Gentlemen:—Whilst absent from home I learned from you that my fellow citizens, as represented in the late Democratic Whig State Convention, had nominated me to be supported at the next ensuing election as their candidate for the office of Auditor General.

It was not my wish to be placed in nomination for any office in the gift of my fellow voters of Pennsylvania. But the high honor thus freely tendered, is duly appreciated and I cannot reject it. I therefore accept the nomination, and if elected, will endeavor to perform the duties of the office with energy and fidelity. Accept assurances of high regard.

H. W. SNYDER.

J. B. Johnson, and others, Committee.

WASHINGTON, Pa. July 1, 1850.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 22d of June last was duly received, by which it appears that you were appointed a committee by the Whig State Convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, to inform me that I was selected by the Convention, for the office of Surveyor-General, to be supported by the Whig party at the next ensuing election.

I feel much gratified upon this manifestation of confidence on the part of the gentlemen composing that convention, and do with pride and pleasure accept the nomination thus unexpectedly bestowed upon me; and if elected, will endeavor to perform the duties of the office so as to merit the confidence thus reposed in me. With great respect, gentlemen, I remain your obedient, humble servant.

JOSEPH HENDERSON.

To J. B. Johnson, and others, Committee.

### J. Porter Brawley at Home.

A large Locofoco meeting was recently held at Conneautville, Crawford county, which denounced the nomination of J. Porter Brawley, for the office of Surveyor General, and resolved to oppose his election. It is also said that his vote in the West generally will fall vastly short of that for the other Locofoco candidates. His prospects of success are truly beset with clouds and dangers. With no warm friends, and an organized opposition in the ranks of his own party, his defeat must strike every one as more than probable.

### Wheat Harvest in Michigan.

The Coldwater Sentinel says, of the Wheat prospects: On the prairies west of us they have commenced the work, and considerable Wheat is already cut. We understand that the crop turns out fine where it is ripened. With us the prospect is better than at any time for several years previous, and we hear it asserted that the crop on the grounds is the best raised since 1838.

The Hillsdale Gazette gives a good account of the prospects in that County: Farmers have just commenced harvesting, and the crop is a better one than has been realized in this section of the country, or in Michigan generally, according to concurrent reports from different parts of the State, for several years. Wheat is said to be very plump, and the heads well filled.

The St. Joseph Advertiser also gives encouraging accounts of the prospects: Our farmers are now in the midst of the Wheat harvest.—The Wheat crop, contrary to expectations a month ago, promises abundance. There has never been a time when the crops of grain and fruit promises a more abundant return for the farmers than the present. There may be, and probably are, some fields of Wheat that will not give as many bushels to the acre as in some former years, yet, for the most part, there will be more than an average yield with former years. There is a great increase in the number of acres of Wheat over any previous year, and consequently, there will be an increase in the amount raised.

CROPS IN MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Patriot says: "The Wheat crop of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, we regret to believe, will not furnish the abundant yield which was promised some weeks since. The injury to the crop by the "fly" and "rust" has proved far more extensive and serious than was at first supposed, and the general result is less than an average yield, including much that is of ordinary quality. Such is the tenor of the information from various points in that section of the State.—The Corn crop now promises well, but rain is much wanted.

A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:—"Mrs. Taylor, the widow of the President, continues almost inconsolable. She has, from the time of the General's election, entertained a fatal presentiment that she would meet with the fate of President Harrison, and die during his term. If he would have gone away from the city ten days ago—to some quiet and healthy place—his valuable life would have been prolonged."

### Massachusetts.

The State census of Massachusetts is completed, with the exception of five towns. It is ascertained that the population of the State will fall but a little below one million of persons, in 1840, it was 737,599. From the returns just made, the new apportionment of Senators and Representatives, for the ensuing ten years, is to be made.

### Millard Fillmore.

This gentleman having become president of the United States, by the death of Gen. Taylor, a natural desire doubtless exists to see a recapitulation of the facts of his history. We accordingly compile from the N. Y. Tribune and Newark Mercury the following biographical sketch.

Mr. Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co. New York, on Jan. 7, 1800, and is accordingly now a little more than 50 years old. His father was a farmer in very limited circumstances. The family removed to Aurora, Erie Co. in 1819, where the father still carries on a farm of a moderate dimensions; the writer has often passed the modest house where reside the family of the President, in style but more pretending than is common to thriving farmers of that prosperous district. The narrow means of the father did not permit the bestowal on the son of any other than a most limited common school education. When 15 years old he was set to learn the trade of a clothier at which he worked for four years, improving all his spare time in reading books from a little library in the village where he lived. At the age of 19 he made the acquaintance of Judge Wood of Cayuga Co. who detected the latent talents of the young man, and induced him to study law, for which he generously furnished the means. Mr. Fillmore remained in Judge Wood's office about two years studying with that industry and perseverance which have distinguished him through life: during this time he also taught school in the Winter months in order himself to provide for his expenses as far as possible. In 1822 he entered a law office in Buffalo and passed a year studying and teaching, when he was admitted to the bar and removed to Aurora to commence the practice of his profession. In 1826 he married Abigail, the daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers; she will no doubt hereafter preside at the White house. Several years were now mainly employed by Mr. Fillmore in diligent judicial studies, and in the limited legal practice of a country town. In 1829 he was elected to the Assembly of New York and for three years (during which time he removed his residence to Buffalo) held a seat in that body. Here he was remarkable for his constant devotion to, and unwearied industry in his duties. He took a prominent and influential part in the enactment of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt. In 1832 he was elected to the XX-11th Congress and served creditably. In the Fall of 1836 he was again returned for the same office and acted as a Member of the Committee on Elections in the famous New Jersey 'Broad-Seal' case, and in that capacity established his reputation in the House. He was re-elected to the next Congress and now assumed the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In the duties of this post at a trying crisis, he manifested the industry, dignity of bearing, efficient practical talent, and ability to secure the confidence of his colleagues which had before distinguished him. The Tariff of 1842 was matured by his genius. In 1844 he was strongly urged as the Whig candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Henry Clay, but, being passed over, gave a hearty support to Clay and Frelinghuysen. He was afterwards elected by one of the largest majorities ever given by the Whig party Comptroller of the State of New York, in which office the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Gen. Taylor found him, and which he resigned to take the Presidential chair of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Fillmore is one of the finest looking men in the country, and is as good as he looks.—His wife has long been distinguished among the ladies of Buffalo, as first in every good work, though naturally retiring and domestic. They have one son and one daughter. The son has just finished his education at Harvard Law School, and his daughter, a young lady of great natural and acquired mental endowments, is now, we believe, engaged in teaching a public free school in Buffalo. Such is the man who a few days ago, possessed no power, except by a tie in one of the Houses of Congress, but who now wields the power and patronage of a great nation.

### Millard Fillmore.

Already have the wise ones of the opposition party commenced their tirade of aspersions against the character of this honest and upright patriot.—Some affirm that he will be another John Tyler, others that he is incapable of discharging the arduous duties incumbent upon him as the Chief Magistrate of the Union; but we are strongly inclined to the belief that if he was a member of their own party, he would possess in an eminent degree all necessary qualifications for his position. But he is a good Whig, and therefore, in their estimation, he is devoid of every thing requisite for a public officer. Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel!

### Returned Californians.

The Edgartown (Mass.) Gazette mentions the return to that place from California of Messrs. S. H. Fisher, William Cleveland, Wm. Simpson, Ichabod Luce and Chas. Vincent. The two latter are said to have brought home some \$4,000 or \$5,000, together with an additional sum of \$5,000 remitted by citizens of Edgartown now in California. The Edgartown company were all dissatisfied with the gold-digging business, and dissolved soon after beginning it.

A letter received at Nantucket from San Francisco, says: There are thousands here, from Nantucket and elsewhere, who would give all they possessed to be placed back where they came from. Still, fresh crowds are landing every day. There has been hitherto a great lack of females here, but at this time there are ship loads of them arriving from Sidney. I have seen them sold to any one who would pay their passage and take them off the landing. There are about 450 sail of vessels lying in port, jostling each other and making work for the spar-makers and lawyers.

The officers and cadets at West Point have contributed nearly \$300 to the erection of the Washington Monument, and the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, during the month of June, \$400 for the same purpose.

Leibig, the eminent German Chemist, who ranks undoubtedly at the head of his profession, is about to visit the United States for the purpose of giving lectures. They cannot but be most popular.

### ORGANIZATION.

#### Its Necessity and Importance to the Whig Party.

We desire to impress upon the Whigs of Pennsylvania the great importance of early and efficient organization in the present campaign, and with this view, invite their attention to the following resolution, passed by the late State Convention:

Resolved, That, with a view to sustain the Executive by the association of men—men of high character, sound political opinions, and large experience, we have this day nominated JOSHUA DUNGAN, JOSEPH HENDERSON, and HENRY W. SNYDER, surrounded by such men, and no longer embarrassed by adverse associations, the Whig Governor can, without fear or difficulty, carry into successful execution all measures necessary for the public good; for their election, and with it, the election of a Legislative majority; so important in every respect, we invoke actively harmony and fidelity in the Whig ranks, from one end of the State to the other.

This resolution inculcates the proper spirit, and if properly responded to by the Whigs throughout the commonwealth, will be attended with results to gladden every patriotic Whig heart in the land. Pennsylvania is ever regarded as the great political battle ground of the nation, and if she prove herself true to the Whig faith, as she will if the Whigs do their duty manfully as they did in 1848, her example will inspire the Whigs of the whole country with renewed zeal and energy in the good cause. Apart from this partisan view, however, the importance to the interests of the commonwealth, of electing "men of character, sound political opinions, and large experience" such men as are presented on the Whig ticket—as associates with the Executive in the administration of the public affairs, cannot be over-rated. It is impossible for the Governor to carry into successful execution such measures as are necessary for the public good, without the hearty co-operation of the co-ordinate branches of the government.—Hence the election of a Whig Legislature, and a Whig Canal Commissioner and Auditor General, are essential requisites to insure the prosperity and onward march of the commonwealth to that high of power and glory to which she is one day destined to arrive, and to which her great resources and importance entitles her.

She can only arrive at this point of eminence, however, through the successful operation of Whig principles and Whig measures, and they can only be secured by the election of Whig men to administer her public affairs. The Whigs have proved themselves the majority party in the State in all contests in which the full strength of both parties was polled. Thus in the contest of 1848, both for Governor and President, our opponents were thoroughly united, and polled the largest vote they ever had in the State, yet we beat them at both elections. This gratifying result was produced by the zeal and activity of our Whig friends in getting our vote to the polls, and proves incontestably, that whenever the proper efforts are made we can and will be successful. Shall these efforts for success in the pending campaign be made now? We hope so, and trust that every leading Whig in the State, in view of the importance of the contest, will buckle on his armor and prepare for the fight. We cannot begin too soon, and cannot too earnestly engage in the work, and therefore, in the language of the resolution of the State Convention, "we invoke ACTIVITY, HARMONY and FIDELITY in the Whig ranks, from one end of the State to the other."

### European Wages.

A little book published in England in 1836, states that in Denmark, notwithstanding Sunday is nearly as much a work day as any other, the wages of laborers do not usually amount to more than £15 (\$75) a year. Women earn about 4d (8 cents) a day. The united earnings of a family, consisting of a labourer and his wife and three or four children, will not enable them to purchase anything better as food than rye bread, bad milk—cheese, and butter and poor coffee; to which must be added tobacco and spuff, and cheap bad spirits; which they consume in large quantities. The weekly earnings of a spinner are 6s. or 7s. (\$1.02) and those of a weaver are from 7s. to 12s. (\$1.62 1/2 to \$1.87)

This is the kind of labor that the free American citizens are compelled to contend with under the free trade system. Ocean transportation is cheap, and Denmark can send a ton of her products to New England, quite as cheap as they can be sent from the interior of Pennsylvania. Under these circumstances, how is it possible to maintain good prices for labor in this country, with such a competition from abroad!

### Legislative Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 16.  
A special election took place yesterday of four members of the Legislature. The result was, three Whigs and one Loco were elected. The Whigs thus gain three.

New Hope and Delaware Bridge Company.—The Receivers of the New Hope and Delaware Bridge Company give notice to the creditors of that Bank, to present their claims before the 24th day of December next. If they are not presented by that time, they will be debarred from all dividends that may be declared.

A shrewd little fellow, who had only recently "begun to learn Latin," occasionally mixed his mother tongue with a spice of the dead language. It thus chanced, as one day he was reading aloud to his master, that he astonished him by the translation: "Vir, a man; gin, a trap; vir-gin, a man trap." "You young rogue," exclaimed the pedagogue, "your father has been helping you with your lessons."

### A Temperance Argument.

The Angelica (Alleghany Co. N. Y.) Advocate contains the following powerful clerical temperance argument:  
A Catholic priest passed up the line of the railroad, through Alfred, the other day, visiting the Catholic Irish, and finding one of them in a grocery selling liquor, ordered him to abandon the traffic. A few days after, the priest came along again, and finding the man still selling liquor, took an ax, and knocked in the heads and let the liquor out of every barrel in the shop. The Irishman showed some resistance to the priest's movements, for which the priest gave him a smart horse-whipping, telling him, during the flogging, to keep cool—keep perfectly cool.